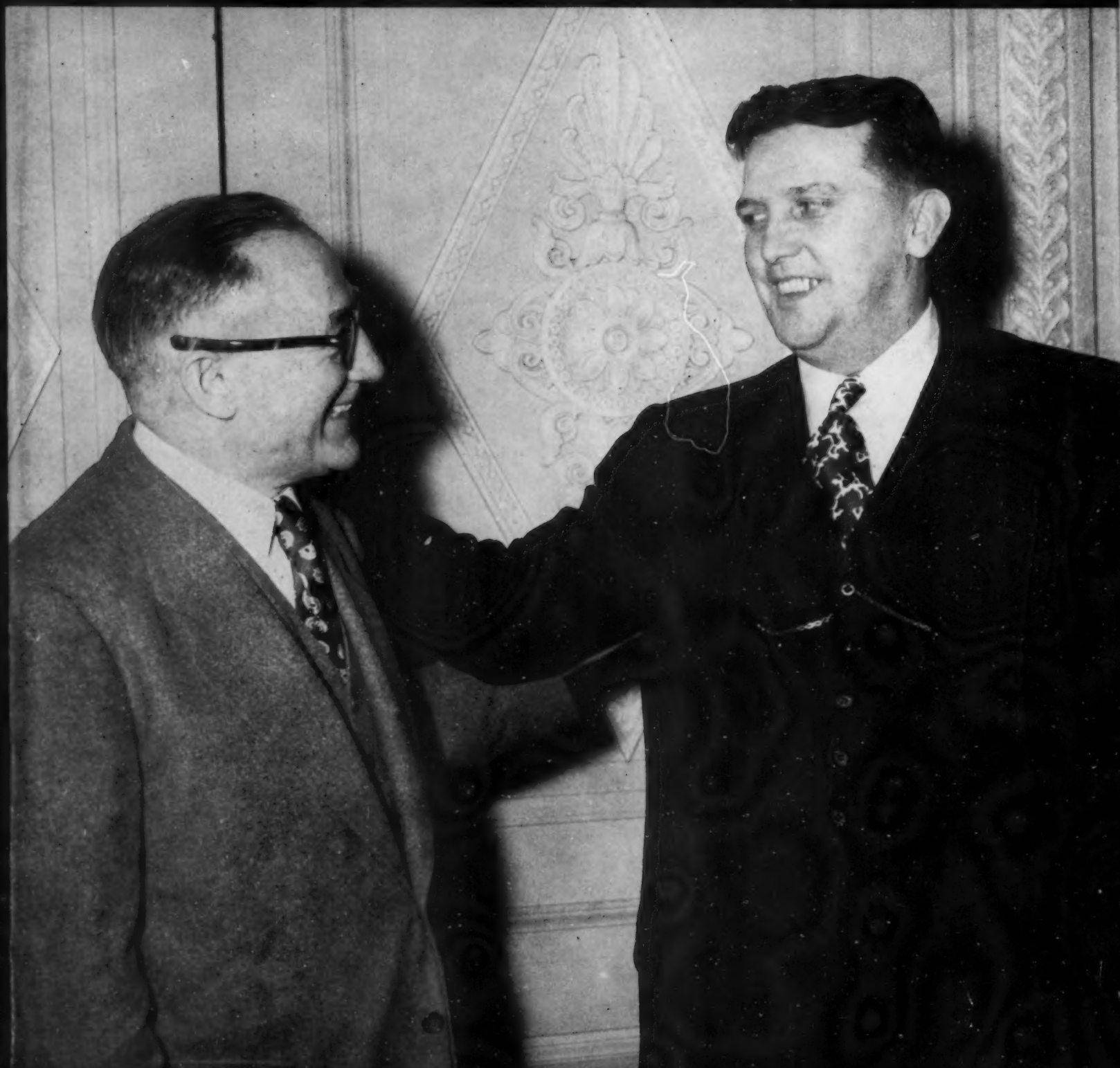


QUILL



LOCALIZED COVERAGE

Busy Washington is a prolific source of headline news . . . But behind the developments of national or international significance is a daily grist of hot "home town" news.

Years ago, The Associated Press was the first to organize a special staff to dig out the "local angle" in the big and little news breaking in the capital.

Today, the "AP Special Washington Service" produces an average of nearly 1,000 regional stories weekly . . . and answers an average of more than 40 requests daily . . . to provide LOCALIZED COVERAGE in the world's busiest news center for member newspapers of . . .

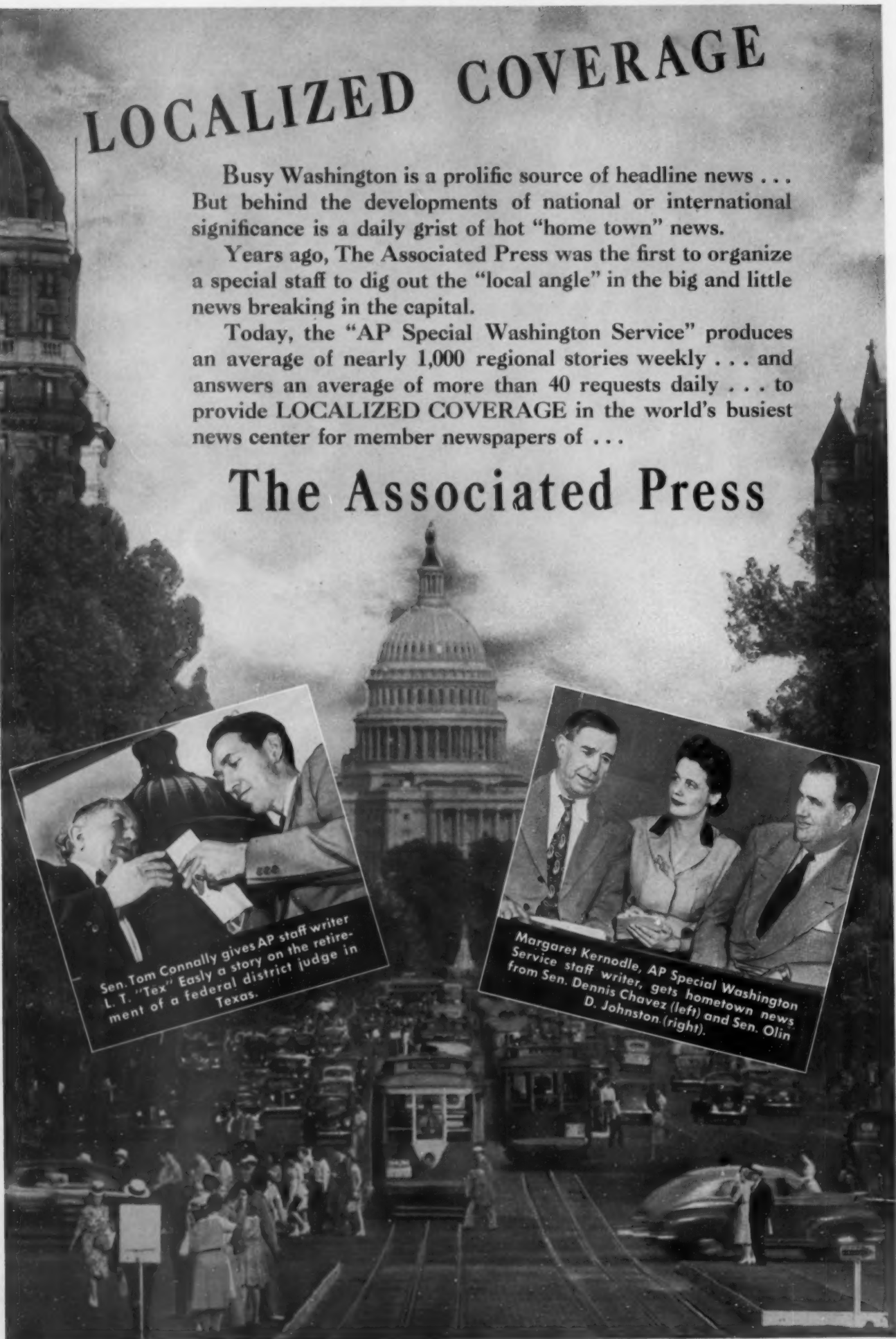
The Associated Press



Sen. Tom Connally gives AP staff writer L. T. "Tex" Easley a story on the retirement of a federal district judge in Texas.



Margaret Kernadle, AP Special Washington Service staff writer, gets hometown news from Sen. Dennis Chavez (left) and Sen. Olin D. Johnston (right).



THE QUILL

A Magazine for Writers, Editors and Publishers

Vol. XXXIV

Founded 1912

No. 6

A Challenge and an Opportunity

SOME of us may have been feeling complacent over our wartime stewardship when Sigma Delta Chi convened in Chicago for its first convention in five years. We did not have long for self-congratulation. We heard John McClellan, pinch-hitting at the opening session, sum us up as "an excellent undergraduate organization but only a fair professional one."

John's fine blunt talk started a soul-searching that can be of first importance in the history of this professional society now nearing its fifth decade. The fraternity, as represented by delegates of its chapters in convention, accepted the challenge. It empowered its president to name committees to reconsider Sigma Delta Chi's structure and to lend its professional services wherever professional journalism needs help.

Newspapers and the trade press lost no time commenting on discussion and action. The *Editor & Publisher*, dominating journal of the daily newspaper field, chided the newspapermen and others who have accepted membership as a mark of personal achievement and overlooked the obvious fact that Sigma Delta Chi was a living force for better journalism and not an end in itself.

"To such people," it said editorially, "the true value of Sigma Delta Chi has been lost. To them, the association with prominent men of their own profession has been merely a bookkeeping job, a thing to which they point with pride because it is supposed to mean something but which they understand not at all."

THE *Editor & Publisher* concluded: "We believe, as do present officers of the fraternity, that it can be an uplifting element among American newspaper workers. It can become the greatest single motivating force for responsible journalism. . . . What the fraternity needs and what American journalism needs, is for a majority of these editors and writers to stop acting like overworked prima donnas and devote some of their precious time to the development of this organization as the foremost exponent of professional journalism anywhere."

These are heartening words and THE QUILL welcomes them. It believes Sigma Delta Chi is prepared to live up to them as rapidly as it can muster the strength and find the way. It echoes John McClelland's own belief, when he concluded his talk with a

paraphrase of the Greek words symbolized on the fraternity's emblem: "We can do great things with Sigma Delta Chi if we will face the truth about ourselves squarely, make proper use of our talent and energy and go forward."

The initial step in a more vigorous professional program is obvious. We must have more people with us. We need more professional chapters and greater activity by those we have. We need more professional members and more loyal support from many now on the rolls. We must give the fraternity's specialized activities—and especially its magazine—the extra support that is essential if our program is to reach far beyond our immediate ranks.

PRECISELY how we go on to "do great things with Sigma Delta Chi" or "become the greatest single motivating force for responsible journalism" will need time, prayer and committeemen of genius and courage. But as we get under way some definitions are in order:

1. The professional members who proposed changes in Sigma Delta Chi had no notion whatever of "taking the fraternity away from the undergraduates." They were in fact kicking themselves around for the undergraduate's benefit. Our roots are on campus and will remain there. The undergraduate student of journalism will be the ultimate heir of anything that can be done to better its practice and enhance the reputation of Sigma Delta Chi in the doing.

2. No energy should be wasted on terminology. Journalism is a profession because it clearly has a public duty beyond the journalist's right to a living. It is an art, as John S. Knight described it during convention, because its effectiveness depends on the skill with which information is gathered and presented. Medicine and the law are professions but surgery is an art, and so is cross-examination in a courtroom.

3. Any professional reorganization of Sigma Delta Chi must keep in plain sight the fraternity's special broad character. Its membership extends across every field of journalism and its members include every rank in each field. While a majority of its initiates will probably continue to be newspapermen, they will also include radio news handlers, magazine writers and editors, publicists and teachers. They will range from raw beginner to metropolitan proprietor. We know of no other organization so uniquely qualified to speak for journalism in the full sense of the term.

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He Serves Best Who Knows . . . And ACTS

To serve Sigma Delta Chi, members must have knowledge of its purposes, aims and ideals. But this is not enough. The fraternity needs the active support of all members in its program of activities, if it is to succeed as responsible journalism's greatest single motivating force.

- **MEMBERSHIP**—More than 13,400 men have been enrolled as members since its founding at DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., April 17, 1909.
- **CHAPTERS**—There are 45 chartered undergraduate chapters (comprising 4 per cent of the total membership), 24 chartered professional chapters and 18 unchartered professional groups.
- **CONVENTION**—Registrations at the 27th National Convention exceeded previous attendance by 80 per cent. Washington, D. C., will be the site of the next meeting.
- **The QUILL**—Owned by the fraternity and currently published bi-monthly, the official magazine will resume monthly publication in January, 1947.
- **PERSONNEL BUREAU**—In continuous operation since 1925 on a nation-wide basis, the Personnel Bureau has a variety of openings listed.
- **AWARDS IN JOURNALISM**—The award of bronze medallions is made each year for outstanding achievements in the following fields: General Reporting, Editorial Writing, Editorial Cartooning, Radio Newswriting, Radio Reporting, Washington Correspondence, Foreign Correspondence, Research in Journalism, Courage in Journalism and Photography.
- **UNDERGRADUATE AWARDS**—Annually the fraternity makes awards to the most outstanding chapters for efficiency and professional achievement; to student newspapers for feature, editorial, sports and news writing; and to individual student members for photography.
- **SCHOLARSHIP CITATION**—A citation is made to the outstanding male graduate in journalism at each college or university where chapters are located.
- **SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS**—To graduating students in the upper 10 per cent scholastically in colleges and universities where chapters are located and where degrees in journalism are offered, awards are made annually.
- **COMMITTEE FOR WORLD PRESS FREEDOM**—A committee has been authorized to cooperate with existing groups working for world press freedom.
- **COMMITTEE ON HISTORIC SITES**—Each year one "Shrine of American Journalism" is marked. A site to Joseph Pulitzer will be dedicated in 1947.
- **SPEAKERS BUREAU**—National Headquarters helps undergraduate chapters obtain professional speakers for chapter meetings and meetings open to other journalism students.

Having read this message, don't let your interest end here. Plan to help build your fraternity through active participation in its organized activities.

Victor E. Bluedorn

Executive Secretary.

Notable Talks

Free Press Theme of Convention

THE need of an atomic society for unhampered and accurate news as a guarantee of peace among nations was the dominant theme of a notable speaking program at Sigma Delta Chi's 27th convention in Chicago.

Delegates heard the growing postwar problem of barriers to the flow of information debated over a national radio hookup by Seymour Berkson, general manager of *International News Service*; Palmer Hoyt, editor and publisher of the *Denver Post*, and Prof. Quincy Wright, authority of international affairs at the University of Chicago, sponsor of the Round Table broadcast.

American news services are serving about 50 per cent more clients abroad than they were before World War II, it was pointed out during the broadcast over an NBC network, but the various curbs on free flow of news now tend to increase rather than decrease despite a war against totalitarianism.

The Round Table Sunday followed a dramatic address at the banquet Saturday by William L. Laurence, New York *Times* science writer who won the Pulitzer prize for his coverage of the story of atomic fission. Declaring control of this terrible new power "the greatest problem facing the world today," Laurence said this, too, is a matter for a free press to help solve.

Saturday morning Kent Cooper, executive director of the *Associated Press*, speaking as host at a breakfast sponsored by the great wire service, emphasized the trusteeship of the press and recalled America's early battle for unshackled journalism between John Peter Zenger and a royal governor of New York. Mr. Cooper is the author of a recent novel based on the life of Anna Zenger, the colonial editor's wife and staunch supporter.

WHAT kind of newspaperman is needed to write and edit the press of the future had an equally important place in a program designed equally for undergraduate students of journalism and professional members attending the convention.

At the opening luncheon Friday John S. Knight, editor and publisher of four newspapers including one of the convention hosts, the *Chicago Daily News*, defined newspaper work as "more of an art" than business or profession, but an art with as deep and grave a responsibility to civilization as any possible occupation. He was later elected honorary president of the fraternity.

Eugene C. Pulliam, publisher of the *Indianapolis Star* and a founder of Sigma Delta Chi, recalled the fraternity's earliest days on the DePauw University campus and cited the later professional success of the young founders as evidence of the



TWO VETERANS FACE NEW GENERATION—John S. Knight (left), honorary president of Sigma Delta Chi, and Barry Faris, retiring president, at luncheon at which Knight talked to convention on preparation for newspaper work.

high purpose that motivated the fraternity from its conception.

At the *Associated Press* breakfast Saturday, the delegates heard men from five Chicago city desks in a panel discussion of local news, the backbone of newspaper coverage.

DISCUSSING barriers to news in the Round Table broadcast, Seymour Berkson cited the extent of the problem by turning to the United Nations themselves.

"It is something of a shock," he said, "to realize that, of the fifty-four countries which are members of the United Nations, only a minority of those very countries have the same principles of freedom of information which we recognize and abide by in the United States. Actually, fully twenty-nine of the United Nations themselves still have barriers and curbs on freedom of information."

"A peace which is not supported by the free flow of truthful information upon which the people of the world can build mutual faith and understanding is no peace at all; it is simply another armed truce."

"There can be no peace in this very small world unless it is based on mutual understanding among people," said Palmer Hoyt. "This understanding can come only from freedoms—freedom of speech, press, religion and education. . . . The issue between the East and the West is not economic but political. It is totalitarianism against democracy. Today only a fourth of the people of the earth are free."

The two newspapermen suggested an effort to write basic rights for news gatherers into treaties and further proposed practical bargaining with nations now curbing such rights if the task could be accomplished in no other way.

"But will a free, world-wide flow of news really give us peace?" asked Prof. Wright. "Is that the prime formula for bringing about the international peace and security which the United Nations aims to achieve?"

Berkson answered: "We cannot expect quite that much; nor can we expect it right away. The free flow of information . . . is the primary thing. . . . The next thing is to make certain that the recipients of that free flow of information are unable to bring to it an ability to interpret and analyze and draw conclusions. . . ."

Hoyt cited the problem of controlling atomic bombing as an example of the need for accurate world-wide reporting in order that all people might know the danger and form their own opinions. Prof. Wright agreed that "if everybody thought the same thing on the atom bomb and realized with the same vigor that some controls are necessary, we should have the beginning of a world public opinion—as distinct from the numerous national opinions which now find so many opportunities to get into loggerheads with one another."

LAURENCE gave a first hand history of the birth and development of atomic fission when this country was racing desperately with the Axis to

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News Dream Comes True (Almost)

Jap-American Editor Has Two Front Pages

By HARRY J. LAMBETH



Harry J. Lambeth

THAT old editor's dream of having two front pages on those days when everything breaks at once comes true every day for the editors of the *Hawaii Times* and the *Hawaii Herald*. At least it comes true physically. The *Times* and the *Herald* do have two page 1's, but one

is in English and the other in Japanese.

The two newspapers have been bilingual dailies in the Territory of Hawaii for more than 20 years. The *Times*, founded in 1895 during the reign of the Hawaiian monarchy, adopted an English section in 1919. The *Herald*, which got its start in 1912, added English pages in 1924.

There may be two front pages, but any other similarity in makeup between the English and Japanese sides of these two papers is purely coincidental. Page one in the Japanese section is the back page. The nameplates are in the upper right-hand corner of the page and are about 1½ inches in width and extend down the page for six inches.

The *Times* runs a full size, eight column

newspaper, but the *Herald* has only a seven column width. Both have the usual 20-inch column depth. The Japanese measurements, however, are topsy-turvy: the width becomes the depth and the depth the width. The reader reads vertically from right to left instead of horizontally and from left to right.

JAPANESE desk men don't have to worry about writing jump heads. A story ends on the page on which it starts. If a story carries more than a column length it is continued at the top of the next column with no space for a head over that column. Japanese pages have 13 columns 9½ picas, or slightly more than 1½ inches wide.



ANY RESEMBLANCE PURELY ACCIDENTAL—From left to right, two front pages of the Hawaii Times on the same day would seem to prove the advantage of the old dream of having two front pages when news is hot. No two cuts duplicate. As far as news is concerned, The Quill at present lacks a Japanese-speaking copy-reader and wouldn't know.

Both front pages are usually reserved for wire stories with an occasional local piece breaking onto these choice spots. The same story used in the English section is not always used in the Japanese section. Nor is the lead English story always the lead Japanese story.

More space is usually given to Japanese for two reasons: (1) most of the circulation is among Japanese reading customers and (2) the great number of Japanese advertisements require more space for the Oriental section. The circulation of both newspapers is about 9,000, with the Times having a slight edge.

OUTSIDE of makeup probably the greatest differences in producing a Caucasian-Oriental newspaper is that the Japanese sections are set by hand. Six thousand characters instead of an alphabet of 26 letters make linotypes impossible. Of the 6,000 characters, about 2,500 are used daily.

Linotypes set the English sections, but usually Japanese women are employed to set all the Japanese columns by hand. Replacing the noise of the linotypes is the soft shuffling of feminine sandals moving back and forth in front of a stack of type cases. At the *Herald* the women, for some unexplainable reason, have picked up the habit of making a clicking noise with the type in the stick by nervously tapping their fingers on it while searching for the next character.

The task of setting about six pages of type by hand every day is only half of the work. Each piece of type must be returned to its case. In Japan the large dailies eliminate this job by casting new characters daily on a battery of monotypes.

THE noise of the newsroom of a modern American daily is missing from the Japanese newsrooms of both Hawaii papers, and a sign reading "library" would not be needed to make a visitor think of library stillness. There are no typewriters, no police radios, no telephones, no telephones ringing.

The newsroom of the Japanese section is a couple of long tables with translators



A REAL TYPE-SETTING JOB—Shigeo Soga, editor of the Hawaii Times, picks a random character from the thousands that fill composing room cases used for the Japanese edition of the bi-lingual daily. Soga, island-born American, is a graduate of the University of Missouri and a Sigma Delta Chi.

sitting at them. They patiently translate word for word from wire dispatches or stories the English side of their paper has picked up.

The translators can manage except when they come to certain slang terms, idioms or American alphabetical agencies. Headlines may be running a smooth ver-

tical pattern of Japanese characters when in jumps FHA or UNO to break the Oriental continuity.

A wartime army censor recalls the concern with which one of the translators came to him with a wire story. The story was a Churchill speech in which the prime minister used the expression "bite the dust." The expression was difficult enough in its own right, but the teletype operator, in sending the word dust, hit the "b" key instead of the "d."

Both papers at present admittedly rewrite much local news from the two large English dailies, the Honolulu *Star-Bulletin* and the Honolulu *Advertiser*. The Times has yet to live down an incident of more than 10 years ago when it reprinted an April Fool story appearing in the *Star-Bulletin* as authentic news.

THE Times, the oldest and largest of the two publications, is edited by Shigeo Soga, 40, who is a Sigma Delta Chi from the University of Missouri. He received his degree at Missouri in 1929. Born in Honolulu, he became editor when the U. S. entered the war, succeeding his father, Yasutaro.

A year after Shigeo became editor, president and general manager of the newspaper, he adopted an English name for it. Before calling it the Times, it was known as the *Nippu Jiji* (Japanese-Hawaiian Times). The *Herald* followed the Times by adopting the English equivalent to its Japanese name, *Hochi Sha*.

Last year the Times celebrated its 40th anniversary. It started as a six-page semi-

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THE editors of the two Japanese-American daily newspapers in Honolulu may have two front pages but they have also had a major collection of headaches in the last five years. Banned entirely after Pearl Harbor, they were allowed to publish again for one reason. The government had to reach the Japanese-speaking islanders with military orders. Censorship cut them further to a low estate from which they are just now recovering.

Harry Lambeth has been familiar with the two bi-linguals both during war when he was stationed in Hawaii by the Navy and in peace. He is now on the staff of the Honolulu *Star-Bulletin*. He returned to Hawaii early this year from Chicago where he had rejoined the City News Bureau after his discharge from Naval service.

In addition to assignments that have ranged around the islands from sugar strikes to visiting firemen from several continents, he has taught at the University of Hawaii and made plans to marry the girl whom he met when he was in Naval officers' training at Cornell University.

A 1940 graduate of the University of Illinois, where he was a Sigma Delta Chi, Harry has written other articles for *The Quill*, including a personality sketch of his present boss, Riley H. Allen, whom he met during the war. He has also contributed to *Editor & Publisher*, *Broadcasting*, the *Catholic World* and other magazines.



Joseph C. Carter

THE name of a high school newspaper, like its slogan and editorial motto, is often an index to its historical, if not its present, personality.

Like *The Sentinel*, student biweekly newspaper of Spaulding high school, Barre, Vt., whose name was born in the military atmosphere which surrounded the class of 1918 which founded and named it, (it aimed, it said, to be the sentinel, guard and protector of the interests of the institution) the names of other papers, too, may denote history, local geography, occupations, personalities and a host of other origins and meanings.

This is shown by a survey entitled "Editorial Standards for Printed High School Newspapers," in which an analysis has been made of 74 publications from schools in 31 states and Hawaii, all of which won either Medalist or All-American rating or both in semester contests sponsored by the Columbia Scholastic Press association and the National Scholastic Press association.

The study included dailies, weeklies, biweeklies and monthlies from schools ranging in enrollment from 300 to more than 2,500 students. Half the group were biweekly in frequency.

STUDENT newspaper workers seldom have much journalistic background and often look upon the school paper as an interesting plaything, unless there is competent faculty guidance. Hence they sometimes give a fanciful and unsatisfactory name to their publication before it issues Vol. 1 No. 1.

If flippancy is ever to appear in a school newspaper the last place it should do so is in the name. Advisers should be careful not to allow the school news sheet to be handicapped at its birth. Names of papers, like names of people, are usually permanent. Wholly fantastic or "clever" names, therefore, should be avoided, since they probably will lose their appeal after the first few issues.

The effect of odd, grotesque or otherwise obscure titles upon outsiders such as judges of national or regional press contests and other readers, is to prejudice them against the paper. The name is the first feature of a paper that strikes the eye and therefore should be carefully chosen.

A title which is apt, but nevertheless

What's in a Name For High School Paper

By JOSEPH C. CARTER

somewhat stolid and conventional—or at least not ridiculous—will stand better the test of time and popularity. If a paper is about to select a name a prize may be offered for student suggestions. This usually will result in the choice of a dignified and otherwise suitable name.

It has been suggested that the flag should include some word suggestive of the functions of a newspaper (rather than a magazine) such as *Weekly*, *Daily*, *Times*, *News*, *Herald*, *Chronicle*, *Register* or *Record*. This can be joined with the name of the school, school colors, town, or some other characteristic connected with the school.

Peculiar words are occasionally acceptable because of local traditions, situations or industries. But staff members naming or renaming their publication should be careful not to pick a titleplate that will be meaningless to a new generation of students.

HERE is a frequency analysis of names used by these newspapers. In nearly all cases the distribution is based on the frequency of the principal or distinguishing part of the title, which usually is combined with other names such as the school or the city.

Names	Frequency
Professional Press	23
News	8
Times	5
Journal	3
Chronicle	2
Post	2

Ledger	1
Tribune	1
World	1
Occupations	12
School Name	10
Nature	7
Symbols	7
Enlightenment	6
Oddities	4
Abstractions	3
Town Name	2
Total	74

Of the 74 winners observed in this research by far the largest proportion, about one-third, carry conventional names common in the professional press. Among these are such names as *Central High News*, Minneapolis, Minn.; *Gallatin High News*, Bozeman, Mont.; *Jefferson News*, Roanoke, Va.; *Mankato High News*, Mankato, Minn.; *Mercersberg News*, Mercersberg, Pa.; *North Central News*, Spokane, Wash.; *Peddle News*, Hightstown, N. J.; *Central High Times*, Pueblo, Colo. and *St. Paul, Minn.*; *Girls High Times*, Atlanta, Ga.; *Miami High Times*, Miami, Fla.; *South Side Times*, Fort Wayne, Ind.; *Jackson Journal*, Charleston, W. Va.; *John Adams Journal*, Cleveland, O.; *Laredo Journal*, Laredo, Tex.; *Crane Tech Chronicle*, Chicago, Ill.; *Kewanee Chronicle*, Kewanee, Ill.; *John Hay Ledger*, Cleveland, O.; *Franklin High Post*, Portland, Ore.; *Terrace Tribune*, Schenectady, N. Y.; and *Topeka High World*, Topeka, Kans.

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MOST grownup newspapers, like most people, get along with the name they were born with. They are *Journal* or *Herald* or *News*, people are used to them that way, and not much could be done about it even if a restless publisher wanted to. School newspapers, with teen-age editors not inhibited by business considerations, are another story.

Joseph Carter, newspaperman and journalism teacher, has made national surveys of school papers. He found the majority soundly titled, some very aptly named and others whose flip-pant nameplates indicated that somewhere faculty guidance had been less than wise or firm.

A 1932 graduate of the University of Vermont who took a master's degree at Syracuse University in 1945, Carter has reported for Vermont newspapers, including the *Burlington Free Press*, *Rutland Herald* and *Barre Times*, taught and advised high school journalists and acted as travel counselor to the Vermont state tourist bureau.

He has been judge of school press contests in Pennsylvania, Vermont and New York and author of magazine articles on the subject. After doubling as Syracuse instructor and *Daily Post-Standard* deskman for two years, he went to Temple University this Fall as an assistant professor of journalism. He is a member of Sigma Delta Chi (Syracuse '45).

Regional News Finds Its Voice In Radio

By AL HAUGNER

WHEN the top-hatted Japanese diplomats signed their country into surrender a year ago last August on the rolling decks of the U. S. S. Missouri, they blotted out what had been the news bonanza of the century.

As was expected, the news-gatherers reverted to what we expected to be the more prosaic news of America's rehabilitation for peace, the usual accidents, the storms and wrecks and other events of a normal news pattern.

That the peace, at home and abroad, has turned out to be an uneasy one—and apparently an elusive one—we did not anticipate. Still, with the fast-moving story of war gone, the services, newspapers and radio reverted to peacetime footing to satisfy the war-satiated readers and listeners.

Because it is the listening field—radio—with which I am most concerned, I want to detail what steps were taken by some of us in radio in meeting the reconversion problem.

MANY of us, long before V-E day, began looking ahead to the impending war's end, and pondering what we in radio news could do to fill the void when the war news was gone and still hold on to the millions of listeners who had hung avidly on every spoken word from the war-fronts.

It was obvious that if we were to retain that vast audience built up by the war, we were going to turn to a new field in radio, one that had too long been neglected by the industry as a whole, but

not by all of us.

It was obvious there was no alternative but to build up local and regional news in the fields we served, in our primary listening area, and even beyond that. This we set out to do, and how well we have succeeded is the news story of radio today.

RADIO stations from coast to coast, particularly powerful regional stations, are finding that people like news of their own city, their own area and of the region served by the station. This field, of necessity neglected during the war when there was not enough time in a 12-minute newscast to cover much else but the war fronts, was a fertile one for radio development. For, if there is one thing most folks like better than seeing their own name in print, it is hearing it on the air.

There's still magic in the air, and human nature being what it is, we have found people proud as punch that their name was used. The same principle was found to be true decades ago with weekly newspapers when they began publishing weekly columns of news from every community in the county. It's still true today and, unless human nature does a flip-flop, it will be true 50 years from now.

Thus, actually, what progressive radio stations have done since war's end, in developing regional news, is to revert to the weekly newspaper formula in getting more news about more people into its newscasts, more events that transpire in each of the communities served. And,



Al Haugner

happily for radio, it has worked like magic. Recent surveys show that the strong listening habits formed by radio listeners during the war toward radio news has dropped little if any, and in many cases has grown with peace! That's the story.

NOW, then, how about the machinery for gathering this news? Foreseeing, before war's end, the necessity for radio news to turn to regional developments to fill the void, I reasoned that a staff of local correspondents similar to the "stringers" used by weekly papers in my home state of North Dakota was the ticket.

The only change was that, instead of lining up correspondents in the various communities of a county, I foresaw a staff of correspondents in each county seat within our primary territory.

I reasoned that if a hard-working correspondent was found for each of these county seats, one in touch with the sheriff, county officers, farm organizations, veterans groups and others, he would take care of all our needs for his particular province.

I made a trip around all of eastern Iowa, which is the primary territory of WMT. I visited every county seat and consulted with the sheriff of each county, usually the principal local political figure, and the one best qualified to tell me who among the newsmen and women who called on him was the most aggressive and most thorough. Invariably, the man or woman he suggested for the job proved to be the one I wanted.

I coached the person chosen in the requirements of radio news, particularly citing that radio does not require variety of detail published by a newspaper, but that all essential detail was needed to make it a short, punchy story. I furnished them with printed stationery and envelopes. Each letterhead bore major instructions on what we wanted in each story.

PARTICULARLY, I pointed out that in radio we need the phonetic spellings on difficult names peculiar to each community—that it is just as important for us in radio to pronounce a name cor-

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PEOPLE like news about themselves whether they read it or hear it over the air. And like newspaper editors, radio newsmen are remembering the value of local news now that war news has ceased to take first place. Al Haugner, state news editor of Station WMT, tells how regional coverage was set up for his Cedar Rapids, Iowa, station.

Al says that after sixteen years' newspaper work he decided to wait no longer for the fuller life and deserted to radio. There were other factors, also, and he has no regrets. He is firmly convinced that the continuance of radio news popularity is anchored to thorough coverage of local and regional fields served by each station.

His newspaper years were spent largely in North Dakota, where he worked on the Walsh County Record at Grafton and the Fargo Forum, among other papers. Then followed a tour into the trade publication field in the Chicago office of the Packer Newspapers which serve the produce business.

Al joined the Columbia Broadcasting System in Chicago, where he was elected a professional member of Sigma Delta Chi in 1944. He studied production and continuity in the studios of WBBM and completed the transition from newspaperman to radio newsmen. Before joining WMT, he spent sixteen months with WIBA at Madison, Wisconsin.



Kenneth R. Marvin



Donald D. Hoover

Convention Opens New SDX Vista

By CARL R. KESLER

Editor, The Quill

vigorous undergraduate chapter at South Dakota State College.

Of immediate usefulness to the fraternity's program will be the return of *THE QUILL*, in January, to monthly publication.

FROM founder to brand-new initiate, Sigma Delta Chi gathered in Chicago in late November to hold a postwar convention that set a record in attendance and enthusiasm. There was ample evidence at the Stevens Hotel that the fraternity has not merely weathered five years of war in excellent health but is on the verge of unprecedented expansion of its professional usefulness.

Convention delegates found time, amid a full speaking program of exceptional quality and interest, to reconsider the fraternity's basic organization and purposes. Committees were authorized to propose practical steps better to realize the compliment paid Sigma Delta Chi after the convention when the *Editor & Publisher* commented editorially that it could become "the greatest single moti-

vating force for responsible journalism."

A group of officers was chosen for 1947 from men who have been most active in plans for the fraternity's postwar expansion. The Executive Council was strengthened by the addition of four new councillors. These four are not only men of first-class journalistic reputation but they happen also to represent four major geographical sections of the country.

The convention took the first steps in the expansion which is vital to its program. Undergraduate chapters were chartered at Baylor University and Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College and professional chapters were granted Fort Worth, Texas, Greater Miami, Florida, and Southeastern South Dakota, Brookings. The last chapter will supplement the activities of a small but exceptionally

GEORGE W. HEALY, JR., managing editor of the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, succeeded Barry Faris as president of Sigma Delta Chi. A working newspaperman of national reputation, he becomes another of the series of strong leaders the fraternity has had in recent years. A graduate of the University of Mississippi who was elected to professional membership by Louisiana State University, George had been vice-president in charge of professional affairs.

A leader in the battle of New Orleans newspapers to clean up machine politics in Louisiana, George succeeded Palmer Hoyt as domestic director of the Office of War Information during the war. Other journalistic honors have included the chairmanship of the Associated Press Managing Editors at their annual meeting.

JOHN S. KNIGHT, publisher of four major daily newspapers including the Chicago *Daily News*, one of the host papers

MEET TO LAUNCH 27TH CONVENTION—Members of the retiring Executive Council met November 21 at the Stevens to chart the fraternity's course. Left to right, seated: Victor E. Bluedorn, executive secretary; Willard R. Smith, chairman; Barry Faris, president; Luther A. Huston, secretary, and Frank Thayer, vice-president. Standing: Neal Van Sooy, treasurer; Carl R. Kesler and John M. McClelland, councillors; Robert Zigman, Wisconsin, and George Gruenwald, Northwestern, undergraduate observers, and Frank L. Mott, councillor.





FOR GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVICE—Eight other past presidents of Sigma Delta Chi gather at convention to congratulate George A. Brandenburg on winning the Wells Memorial Key. Left to right: Edwin O'Neel, Elmo Scott Watson, Irving Dilliard, George, who was also the man behind the whole convention, Lee A. White, Walter R. Humphrey, Robert Tarr, Ward Neff and Palmer Hoyt.

at convention, was elected national honorary president to succeed Marco Morrow of the Capper Publications.

A writing publisher who considers himself an editor rather than a newspaper business man, Mr. Knight delighted a convention audience with a talk on what a young man entering newspaper work ought to know. He attended Cornell University and was elected to Sigma Delta Chi by the University of Florida.

LUTHER A. HUSTON, manager of the Washington bureau of the New York Times and former secretary of the fraternity, became vice-president in charge of professional affairs. As a Washington newspaperman, Luther will be host to the 1947 convention which was given to the nation's capital by floor vote after a vigorous contest by the hospitable Texans from Dallas.

Luther attended the University of

Southern California, and was elected to Sigma Delta Chi by the University of Washington. His newspaper career ranges from the Far Eastern managership of *International News Service*, at Tokyo, to Washington Post city editorship and his present position with the *Times*.

KENNETH R. MARVIN, head of the journalism department at Iowa State College, was elected vice-president in charge of undergraduate affairs to succeed Frank Thayer of the University of Wisconsin. A newcomer to the executive ranks of the fraternity, he is an expert in such specialized journalistic techniques as agricultural and home economics reporting and editing.

An Iowa State graduate and member of Sigma Delta Chi, he has been editor and co-publisher of Iowa newspapers and farm labor publicity expert for the federal Department of Agriculture.

NEAL VAN SOOY, editor of the *Stanford Alumni Review*, a job which keeps him shuttling across the continent among Stanford alumni (and Sigma Delta Chis), was drafted from one tough post to another. Former treasurer, he was elected vice-president in charge of expansion, a position for which he is ideally equipped.

A Stanford graduate and member and a former California editor-publisher, Neal is active in the San Francisco professional chapter and likely to appear at Sigma Delta Chi gatherings any time from New York to Los Angeles.

CARL R. KESLER, editor of *THE QUILL*, was named secretary. He had been an executive councillor (and was assured the new position was a sinecure that involved only his signature). His newspaper experience covers 25 years as small city reporter and city editor and metro-

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B. C. Jefferson



Robert U. Brown



Alden C. Waite





WORLD HAS FIVE YEARS—William L. Laurence, Pulitzer prize New York Timesman, makes plea for control of atomic fission. To the right are Eugene Pulliam, Indianapolis Star publisher, and Dean Kenneth E. Olson, Medill School.

Convention Highlights



IT'S GOOD BUT IT'S JUST AN ACT—Russ Stewart, general manager of the press-radio dinner, introduces—and abuses—his employee, time behind the mike. Basil L. "Stuffy" Walters (left) and Palmer have heard this routine. "Stuffy" is executive editor of the Knight.

BEST NEWS PHOTOGRAPHER—Allyn Baum (right) of Northwestern receives his undergraduate award from Vice-President Frank Thayer of Wisconsin. Al incidentally picked up some of his camera education working for Acme and for Uncle Sam's Air Forces as an aerial photographer.



FUTURE PUBLISHER LIKES OLIVE Field, Jr., is merely fortifying himself by ribbing. He sits with Jim Mulroy (right) who acquired the critical look as elder Field's Chicago Sun.



...t, general manager of the Chicago Times and co-chairman of ...s employe, Toastmaster-Columnist Herb Kraffis. Herb bides his ...nd Palmer Hoyt (second from left) indicate all too plainly they ...of the Knight Newspapers. Palmer publishes the Denver Post.



THEY DIDN'T MEAN IT—Herb and Russ grin and make up now that the act is over. Behind them (standing) Jack Ryan, Central division press manager, NBC, and Russ' dinner co-chairman, worries about the rest of the program.



KEES OLIVES—Or perhaps Marshall ...ying himself against Herb Graffis' ...Mulroy (right), Pulitzer-prize reporter ...l look as managing editor of the ...

ATOMIC SOCIETY NEEDS TO KNOW FACTS—Two top newspapermen and a distinguished scholar discuss world barriers to news. On the University of Chicago Round Table over NBC (left to right) Seymour Berkson, general manager of International News Service; Professor Quincy Wright and Palmer Hoyt.



Talent, Energy and Truth A Professional Challenge

(Editor's note: John M. McClelland, Jr., gave the 27th convention of Sigma Delta Chi a keynote for greater service to professional journalism. Out of his challenge to professional members will come committees delegated to take steps to realize the fraternity's full professional potential.)

(The Longview (Wash.) editor, youngest of Sigma Delta Chi's national officers, suggested such steps as establishment of more professional chapters, re-enlistment of inactive members, improvement of THE QUILL as a professional journal and recruiting of Sigma Delta Chi talent to improve the fraternity's services to journalism everywhere.)

(THE QUILL believes the entire membership should hear what John told Convention delegates. The text of his speech, with minor deletions for space, follows.)

THE watchwords of Sigma Delta Chi are: talent, energy and truth. I borrow these to add emphasis to these remarks about the professional aspects of our fraternity. I need all the emphasis I can muster if I am to contribute anything to creating greater interest in the ability of Sigma Delta Chi to be a more compelling force in the furtherance of journalism as a profession.

The truth, as I see it, about Sigma Delta Chi is this: It is an excellent undergraduate organization but only a fair professional one. This is unnecessary because we know the members of Sigma Delta Chi to be men of talent.

The problem is to find sufficient energy to make effective use of that talent—to make of Sigma Delta Chi a professional body fully as eminent in its field as the several societies and institutes which represent other professions.

The truth about Sigma Delta Chi is not such that any professional or undergraduate member need be ashamed of it. This fraternity was founded nearly 40 years ago and for the last 30 has carried on as a professional—not honorary or social—but as a professional journalistic organization.

During those years some 14,000 students in colleges and professional men beyond college—have been accepted into membership. Sigma Delta Chi is by far the largest journalistic organization in America. Its place in society is one that is honored and respected, perhaps more so than some of us realize.

THE further truth about Sigma Delta Chi is that it has certain shortcomings in the field of professional activities which should be remedied and can be remedied.

For example, we state that "the professional and associate members of Sigma Delta Chi band together wherever there is great enough concentration of membership." That just isn't so. We don't have professional chapters in every city where there are 10 or more members.

Our professional chapters are all too few in number and all too lackadaisical, with some exceptions, in the conduct of their affairs.

Americans are great joiners and organizers, but usually they don't join or organize unless there is a plainly discernible need. Unfortunately Sigma Delta Chi has not made the need for continuing, energetic, positive professional activity among its professional members apparent enough to make the fraternity as strong outside the colleges as it is where it is carefully nurtured by the schools of journalism, which have a higher concept of the professional aspects of journalism than the average newspaperman.

BASIC to a discussion of this kind is renewed consideration of this question: Is journalism really a profession? Aren't the shortcomings of Sigma Delta Chi outside the colleges due mainly to the fact that journalism is considered to be only a quasi-profession? I doubt it.

It is quite true that journalism generally is not considered on the same plane as medicine, dentistry, law, architecture, education and engineering—all professions whose members must meet certain requirements set by statute. We hear journalism referred to as a trade, a business—even as a game. The word "journalist" itself is not in common usage.

In spite of all this it takes only a little consideration to realize that journalism can be nothing but a profession. For what is a professional person? Is he not one who performs a necessary skilled function in our society—a function which must be performed within the bounds of certain accepted standards? Is he not one whose primary motivation in performing his skilled service is to benefit society as a whole and secondarily to benefit himself by the sale of his skill?

IN this era in history free speech and a free press constitute a major part of the foundation which supports our form of society. The exercise of that right of free speech is no less essential than any other pursuit or calling, for without it—without communication and orderly handling of the truth translated into words of our language and printed and spoken for all to see and hear—our era in history would be entirely different than it is.

Journalism is the means by which the right of free speech is exercised. How dare any say that because we are not licensed by government, are not required to hang a framed diploma over our typewriters, and are on such unequal economic planes that some of us organize together to bargain collectively with others, that what we are all doing in journalism is not fit to be called professional?

Today more than ever, great emphasis is being placed on the value of freedom of information. It is commonly said that the hope of free peoples everywhere depends on the American brand of freedom of information being spread to other lands. As a consequence, new and greater responsibilities are being placed on the profession of journalism.

I think it is safe to say that journalism faces a greater challenge right now than ever before. Therefore, it is more in need of a strong, stabilizing, standards-setting professional organization than ever before, and Sigma Delta Chi is ready made to meet this need if it will.

NOR are the new horizons opening to journalism the only pressing needs for strengthening the professional aspects of our fraternity. Journalism has

always had its critics, but they seem more numerous now than ever. Perhaps we are merely more conscious of them.

Those of you who read Ralph Crosman's stinging indictment of American newspapers in the October 19 issue of *Editor and Publisher* know what I mean.

And what of that radio audience of 2,500 in Akron last month which was asked, "How many persons in this audience believe that the American press is free?" The answer came back in a resounding chorus: "No."

But journalism should not have to rely on random sources for constructive criticism. If different mediums employed in journalism need a monitor—and it appears that they do—then shouldn't such monitoring come from the inside of the profession, from an organization devoted to improvement and watchfulness against weaknesses and irresponsibility as well as inadequacy?

"Unless we brilliantly improve our skills and techniques," warned Publisher Sevellon Brown at the opening of the first seminar of the American Press Institute, "we face a crisis of meaninglessness. Innumerable brief reports, presented without perspective or background, can only drive the reader into a mental fog—we must lift our sights."

I say it is a proper function of Sigma Delta Chi to help all of us lift our sights.

TALK about Sigma Delta Chi placing more emphasis on professional activities is not new. In 1936 Dr. Chilton Bush, executive head of the division of journalism at Stanford University, conceived a plan of reorganization for Sigma Delta Chi which was called the California Plan.

It was submitted to the executive council which neither rejected nor accepted it. The plan did call for some rather drastic changes, and today I would not recommend it in its entirety. It called for changing the fraternity's name and set up new classifications of membership and a more rigid definition of eligibility for membership.

However, a poll of Sigma Delta Chi members over the country indicated a majority of the members replying favored the reorganization. I have been convinced ever since then that the general membership of Sigma Delta Chi would be very receptive to any changes which would lead to increasingly useful professional activity.

In April, 1937, the central committee, headed by Albert Bates, met in Chicago and drew up the outline of a rough plan of reorganization. It set up such classifications of membership as apprentice, including student and junior members; professional members, associates, and fellows. It called for the setting up of active professional committees and provided for regional organizations and regional conventions.

Out of that plan came several changes in the bylaws which brought Sigma Delta Chi to its present form. Those of us who advocated changes 10 years ago were thankful that some steps were taken. I am among those who think that now it is high time that more steps of a like nature are taken.

ANOTHER tenet in our watchword is talent. The best talent we are able to muster is necessary to make changes or improvements in our organization, if any are to be made. But since it is self-evident that American journal-

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REPRESENTING WORLD NEWS AND LOCAL NEWS—Kent Cooper (standing), host at an Associated Press breakfast for convention delegates, and five men from Chicago city desks who discussed local news. Seated (left to right)—Karin Walsh, city editor, Times, panel chairman; Stanley Armstrong, day city editor, Tribune; Vic Barnes, night editor, Herald-American; Clem Lane, city editor, Daily News, and Paul W. Ramsey, city editor, Sun.

Notable Talks

[Continued from Page 5]

get it first. Hailing it as a new kind of fire—the first since primitive man's discovery of ordinary combustion—the science writer declared:

"The world has just five years to find the answer for the greatest problem it has ever faced. So far, the only answer has been America's proposal for international control of the atom bomb and the raw materials which go into it. This is not perfect, but there has been no other proposal made so we have no alternative but to accept it.

"The United States could make itself master of the universe. Instead, we seek the collective wisdom of men of good will everywhere. We have offered an unselfish, statesmanlike plan. Anything more would be appeasement. Once we let Soviet Russia know this is our plan—our unalterable attitude—even the Soviets will recognize the wisdom of accepting it."

Laurence traced the atom bomb from a few symbols on a blackboard at Columbia University in February, 1939, through the race with Germany to be first to produce such an explosive.

He described the first controlled test in a squash court under the grandstand at the University of Chicago, and told of the bomb tests in New Mexico, Japan and Bikini at which he was a spectator.

"The atom bomb is the greatest problem facing the world today," Laurence said. "That problem will be solved by a free press. Fire started man on his march

to civilization, atomic fire may have seen the end of man, or it can have been the dawn of an even greater civilization. The time has come when it is our moral obligation to take the responsibility of influencing the world."

SPEAKING at the Associated Press breakfast Saturday, Cooper stressed the trusteeship of the press and its place in world understanding. "When we speak of freedom of the press, we talk of a right of the people, not a privilege of journalism," he said. "If we can bring the public to realize the stewardship and trusteeship of writing for the public, we will have let the public know that the freedom of the press is their right, and not ours."

He pointed out that the Associated Press now serves 13,000 clients, a large number of them outside the United States. "The world will get internationally acquainted through the medium that is really the basis of all liberties, the press. It will take thinking writing but it will mean a far more happy and peaceful world."

"The mission of America is to preserve freedom," Mr. Pulliam said at the banquet Saturday night, "and freedom of expression is fundamental to liberty. All of man's significant battles have been fought against the state—the church—the tyranny of governments, rulers or institutions for the freedom of the individual. No dictator has ever successfully seized power without also seizing the press."

KNIIGHT, whose weekly "Publisher's Notebook" is a feature of the four newspapers he both owns and su-

pervises editorially, spoke on, "If I Were Entering Newspaper Work Today." Pointing out that successful newspaper work requires both special aptitude and sound training, he said:

"There is no sure way of finding out, except by actual practice, whether a young man or woman is qualified to be a journalist. A youth may come out of school, graduated with all the scholastic honors that an institution is allowed to confer upon a prize student, but that does not mean that he will ever be a good reporter, a good copy reader, or a good editor.

"The newspaper business is something apart from law or business or engineering. It is more of an art. The city editors of the world do not like that terminology but they have nothing to offer in its place. Pragmatically, however, they understand the basic principle, and that is this:

"Unless a man has that indefinable something which, for want of a better word, we call the 'sixth sense' it is complete stupidity to permit him ever to become a member of the craft. Unless he has that 'nose for news' it is a crime against him and against the profession to employ him."

WHILE declaring his belief that success in newspaper work demands "that indefinable something," Knight also said:

"I know nothing in business, law, medicine or the clergy itself which requires a more exacting code of ethics. I know of no business, or profession or art which, by its very nature, represents to our mod-

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NAMEPLATES OLD AND NEW—A selection of school newspaper names shows the range from conservatism to sheer fantasy adopted by teen age editors.

School Paper

[Concluded from Page 8]

LIKE *The Commoner*, student newspaper of the academy at Craftsbury Common, Vt., the flags of some papers point up pride in the local name. Top honors should go to Albert Lea (Minn.) high school for unparalleled originality in adapting the local place name to the title plate. Using the school's initial letters, the flag on page 1 spells the euphonious *Ah La Ha Sa*.

Although the name of the *Islander* comes from the town name, Grand Island, Neb., 10 other papers derive their labels directly from the name of their school. Among these are the *Centralian*, Central high school, Grand Forks, N. D., and Evansville, Ind.; *Cheltonian*, Cheltenham high school, Elkins Park, Pa.; *Evanstonian*, Evanston, Ill.; *Jeffersonian*, Jefferson high school, Richmond, Va.; *Latineer*, Latin high school, Cleveland, O.; *Wick*, Fenwick school, Oak Park, Ill.; and *Wilsonian*, Wilson high school, St. Paul, Minn.

Names of some papers record man's interest in nature, in meteorological phenomena and his relationship with animal life. Here are the *Hilltop Star*, Passaic, N. J.; *Breeze*, Santa Maria, Calif.; *Shorewood Ripples*, Milwaukee, Wis.; *Bulldog*, Fort Worth, Tex.; *Owl*, Wellsville, N. Y.; and *Yellow Jacket*, Florence, S. C., whose flag emblem is the yellow striped wasp.

Among abstractions one notes: *School Life*, Tulsa, Okla.; *School Spirit*, Evansville, Ind.; and *Square Deal*, Bronx, N. Y.

Among symbols appear: *Cogwheel*, Mechanic Arts high school, St. Paul, Minn.; *Curtis Log*, Staten Island, N. Y.; *Domino*, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; *Hi-Gusher*, El Dorado, Ark.; *Quill*, Baltimore, Md.; *Hi-Rocket*, Durham, N. C.; and *Talisman*, Appleton, Wis.

CERTAIN names suggest either confidence in light or the belief in the scholastic press as a symbol or medium of democratic enlightenment. Examples of these include: *Park Beacon*, Racine, Wis.; *Hi-Tower Flashes*, Manitowoc, Wis.; *Centenniallight*, Pueblo, Colo.; *East High Spotlight*, Denver, Colo.; *CHS Spotlight*, Clarksdale, Miss.; *Berley Hi Torch*, Columbus, O.

With a stretch of imagination one may read in the name *Devil's Pi*, Superior, Wis., the story of the printer's careless "devil" who one day made pi of the paper's type which had been set and perhaps "locked" into the chases—and that's how a name was born!

Finally, among miscellaneous flags, one finds the following, at least one of which is somewhat obscure to all but those familiar with its origin: *Chatterbox*, Danville, Va.; *Entree*, Plainsfield, N. J., and *Tolo*, Seattle, Wash.

With but few exceptions, the names of newspapers in this study of some of the nation's best are appropriate, conservative, and reflect sound judgment of staff members, faculty adviser or other students who chose them. Moreover, these names, being somewhat of an indication of the personalities of high school newspapers which carry them on their front pages, recommend themselves to other publications for consideration.

James W. Markham (Texas '31), secretary to the Texas state board of control since June, 1943, has been named assistant professor of journalism at Baylor University, Waco, Texas, it is announced by E. L. Callihan (Texas '26), journalism chairman. Markham has reported for the *Fort Worth Press* and *Dallas Journal*, been editorial coordinator for the University of Texas student publications and journalism director in the Austin public schools.

Regional News

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rectly as it is for a newspaper to spell it right.

If it isn't pronounced correctly, just as if it is misspelled in print, the punch is taken from it for the person involved. In the case of radio, a mispronunciation may seriously embarrass the person involved. We keep harping on this in our monthly letter to correspondents, and our efforts are bearing fruit. The news services, despite pleadings from broadcasters, still are not doing enough of this for clients on national and regional names.

The correspondents in our regional set-up are paid a monthly fee, sort of retaining payment, for which we expect a quantity of routine news by mail and fast coverage (telephone and wire) on spot news such as auto wrecks, explosions, and similar stories. If in our opinion they have earned more than the minimum, they are paid commensurately for extra service.

What has been the result? Well, that's something of which we are proud. Because we in radio "go to press" early and late at night, the fast reporting of our correspondents has enabled us to score many a beat on papers and press services. In fact, sometimes the first the press-services have heard of a story is from us. That's the way it's bound to be when you pay well and when your staff co-operates by giving you the story first; all the pertinent facts, while it is new.

Here's another angle. Because sports is having a new golden era, we've made it a practice to carry high school football and basketball scores twice on Friday nights, also Saturday afternoon and evening. We have alerted our staff, and with the aid of coaches, try to carry as many of the scores as possible on the tag-end of our ten o'clock news. We then repeat them all at 11 o'clock for the late turners-in. It has made us thousands of new friends.

MANY of the routine items we carry may sound inconsequential to city listener, but we keep in mind that not all our listeners are in cities, that many are in the small towns and communities, and they too help to build the prestige of a station.

A few lines devoted to the death of a prominent person in a small community, or a few words on their centennial celebration, may not interest the person listening in a city of 75,000, but it is vastly important to the listener in the community mentioned, and we're making friends wherever we can find them.

There is the trend in radio news today—to the grass-roots, if you will, to the region served, the persons who listen day in and day out to your station. They make news, and they like to hear about it. Regional news has found its voice, and it likes it.

Gilbert M. Clayton (Kansas '15) is secretary-treasurer of the firm of Bauer, Rieger & Clayton, manufacturers representatives in Chicago. Clayton had been executive secretary of the Illinois Chain Store Council for seven years. The firm centers its activities in the chain and department store fields in seven Midwestern states.

THE QUILL for November-December, 1946

Convention Sets Record

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politan deskman. He has been assistant city editor of the *Chicago Daily News* and is now editor of its State edition. A graduate of Beloit College, he has been a member of Sigma Delta Chi since 1918.

JOHN M. McCLELLAND, JR., editor of the *Longview* (Wash.) *Daily News*, was elected treasurer of the fraternity. John became an executive councillor of the fraternity a year ago when he returned from combat service in the Pacific as a Naval lieutenant. His interest in Sigma Delta Chi dates back ten years to the time when, as president of the Stanford chapter, he was an undergraduate leader in efforts to strengthen the fraternity's professional activities. He came to Chicago in November to give the convention a keynote for its new professional program. (See Page 14 of this issue.)

VICTOR E. BLUEDORN, another young war veteran who has done a notable on-the-spot job in his six months at national headquarters as executive secretary, was reappointed to his post. He was authorized to enlarge his staff to meet the heavy load of a triple expansion program—professional, undergraduate and magazine. Editor-owner of a flourishing weekly while he was an undergraduate at Iowa State College, Vic served as a captain of Army Engineers and came to 35 East Wacker Drive after his discharge early this year.

BARRY FARIS, editor-in-chief of the *International News Service*, became chairman of the Executive Council after presiding over the convention as president of the fraternity. It was characteristic of the busy man who has found time to lead Sigma Delta Chi while directing a world-wide news service that he should open the 27th convention with a tribute to others who had assumed extra wartime responsibilities for the fraternity's welfare.

Barry's presidential report initiated the convention drive for professional development of Sigma Delta Chi. In pointing out Sigma Delta Chi's postwar opportunity to "play a great role in professional journalism" he made it plain that there was no intention of infringing on undergraduate rights. On the contrary, he said:

"It is my feeling that our growth in professional circles will keep undergraduate members closer to the organization after they leave school and enter professional work. I think that in the past all too many undergraduate members lost interest after leaving school, many of them feeling probably that the fraternity no longer did anything for them. . . . The ideals and precepts set for you in your undergraduate work can well and profitably be carried on into the business world, no matter what particular branch of journalism you follow."

THE 1947 Executive Council over which Barry Faris will preside was rounded out and strengthened by the election of new councillors representing the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, the Middle West and the Southwest. They are:

ROBERT U. BROWN, editor of the *Editor & Publisher*, weekly news-magazine of the daily newspaper trade. A graduate



FOR COURAGE IN JOURNALISM—President Barry Faris (left) presents 1945 award to Richard S. Davis for the *Milwaukee Journal*. Davis wrote the stories on Negro housing which won the citation for his newspaper.

of Dartmouth University, he worked for the *United Press* before going to the *Editor & Publisher* staff in 1936. Elected to membership in Sigma Delta Chi by the New York professional chapter, he represented that chapter as delegate to the recent convention.

DONALD D. HOOVER, associate editor of the *Indianapolis Times* since his return from service in both European and Pacific war theaters. Attached to Gen. MacArthur's staff as civil censorship officer with the rank of colonel, his final job was the closing out of Domei and the lining up for peacetime publication of Tokyo newspapers. Elected to professional membership when he was city editor of the *Indianapolis News* in 1929, he was president of the *Indianapolis* professional chapter in the 30's and is an associate editor of *THE QUILL*.

B. C. JEFFERSON, associate editor of the *Dallas Times-Herald* and a native Texan. A member of the Dallas professional chapter, he has held various offices in this exceptionally large and vigorous Sigma Delta Chi group and recently represented it at the Stevens Hotel. A graduate of Port Arthur College, he has been a *Times-Herald* man since 1919.

ALDEN C. WAITE, vice-president, general manager and editorial director of the Southern California Associated Newspapers. His offices are in Los Angeles where he was elected a professional member by the local chapter. He has been actively interested in Sigma Delta Chi since his initiation there in 1943.

IN addition to its annual undergraduate awards, the convention paid special honors to eight men. Senator Arthur T. Vandenberg, former editor of the *Grand Rapids* (Mich.) *Herald* who has become a world figure for his American leadership in foreign affairs, was elected the national honorary member for 1946. He will be initiated by the Washington, D. C., professional chapter.

George A. Brandenburg, Chicago editor of the *Editor & Publisher*, was awarded the Wells Memorial Key for exceptional service to the fraternity. A former national president, George was a wartime stalwart as chairman of the emergency headquarters committee. As chairman of the local arrangements committee, he was more than anyone else responsible for Sigma Delta Chi's most successful national convention.

Four nationally known newspapermen were initiated at a model ceremony during the convention. They were Seymour Berkson, general manager of *International News Service* who also took part in a University of Chicago Round Table broadcast from the convention; William L. Laurence, New York *Times* science writer who made the banquet address on "The Atomic Future"; Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the *Chicago Tribune*, a host at the convention, and T. J. White, executive director of the *Chicago Herald-American*, another host newspaper.

Professional awards for courage in journalism were made in person to two

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THE WRITE OF WAY

By WILLIAM RUTLEDGE III

The Religious Press

THE church press accounts for a tremendous volume of the publishing in the world. Every denomination has its periodicals, its magazines and papers, and its books. Looking over the catalogue of the publishing house of my church, I note that it issues an average of more than a hundred books.

The church publishing houses are making a definite effort to widen the appeal of their publishing output without sacrificing the inspirational qualities. This is reflected in the rich rewards posted by a number of denominational houses. These awards cover both fiction and non-fiction.

The Westminster Press of Philadelphia offers \$7,500 in awards for fiction; The Abingdon-Cokesbury Press of New York offers \$5,000 for non-fiction; The Eerdmans Publishing Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., offers \$5,000 for a book on Christian living.

QUOTE from the contest conditions governing the Abingdon-Cokesbury award:

"Any unpublished manuscript in the broad field of evangelical Christianity is eligible, excepting only fiction and poetry. Manuscripts will be judged solely upon their potential value in strengthening Christian faith and promoting Christian living among all people.

"Manuscripts revealing distinguished scholarship and intended for a limited group of Christian leaders and teachers will receive the same consideration as those intended for larger general circulation.

"On the other hand, manuscripts which give promise of reaching the masses of Christian laymen will not be at a disadvantage because they are of the popular type. The ultimate results in strengthening Christian faith and promoting Christian living will be the single deciding factor."

The bulletin from the Eerdmans Publishing Company announces a new con-

test for writers of Christian adult fiction. A prize of \$5,000 will be awarded for the novel most successfully depicting Christian faith and Christian living. The announcement adds:

"The publishers are aware that, on the whole, Christian fiction has fallen short of the literary standards established and maintained in the secular field; and they fully agree with critical articles published in the *Moody Monthly* and other religious periodicals.

"The purpose of this contest is to encourage Christian writers to raise the art of the Christian novel to a new and acceptable level. 'Roofs Over Strawtown,' winner in a recent contest conducted by the Eerdmans Company, indicated a definite forward step.

"It received an excellent press and was enthusiastically read by a discriminating public. It is hoped that the new contest will result in further progress and that in the near future we shall have superior Christian novels to rank artistically with the best in secular fiction.

"In harmony with this program, it is desirable that in the submitted manuscripts the presentation of Christianity will be achieved through skilful delineation of the characters as they move naturally through the narrative, and not through direct teaching or moralizing."

THIS may present some outlines of the opportunities in the religious field.

These prizes are outright awards; the usual royalties being additional return. They represent high challenges to authors.

Those to whom this type of opportunity appeals should seek out the specific data on the possibilities within the field of their particular faith. Every denomination has its book publishing concern, or concerns, and they are very active these days, offering liberal inducements to writers who can create inspirational fiction and non-fiction. These possibilities are worth the most serious consideration of those who aspire to author a book.

See you next issue!

Challenge

[Concluded from Page 14]

ism is rich in talent and since Sigma Delta Chi claims a large segment of these men on its membership rolls, there is no chance that the required talent couldn't be assembled.

While speaking of talent I want to make mention of *THE QUILL*. Some professional organizations seem to be built around their journals. I think those who pioneered Sigma Delta Chi must have realized the importance of a journalistic organization having a good journal when they provided for the endowment program.

Sigma Delta Chi, an organization of journalists, should have a journal of its own which is exemplary in appearance, quality of writing, and usefulness in its field. I was never so encouraged on this score as when I read its editor's words in an early issue this year.

"*THE QUILL* should be a leading professional journal," he wrote. "It should cover the techniques, the ethics and the personalities of journalism in such a way that every working journalist should want to read it. . . . Every professional member of Sigma Delta Chi should consider himself a potential contributor to *THE QUILL* exactly as every ambitious physician or lawyer hopes to be printed in one of the medical or legal journals."

The best talent in journalism should find expression on the pages of *THE QUILL*. A by-line there should be sought by all of us. And if the fact that men of journalism earn their living by their writing leaves them no time to make free contributions to their organization's own journal, that situation should be remedied.

Frequently I have thought of professional tasks which Sigma Delta Chi could and should be performing, making good use of the latent talent to be found in its broad membership. The study of ways and means of furthering the international

cause of freedom of information is an example.

The setting up of apprenticeship standards under the GI bill of rights for newspapers, radio stations and press associations is another example. Sigma Delta Chi could have volunteered the talent to do this on a national scale. In my state the secretary of state publishers' association had to do it.

THAT brings me to the other tenet in the watchword—energy. Journalism is possibly the most energetic of all professions. The writing, editing, news gathering, news broadcasting and many other phases of journalism are continuing processes that go on day after day, hour after hour, and are never ended.

So we know that successful men of journalism have energy, just as they have talent and a high regard for the truth with which they work. As applied to the problem of further professionalizing the activities of Sigma Delta Chi, it is a matter of deciding on the correct course of action and then pursuing that course energetically.

If Sigma Delta Chi is to attract and hold the interest and respect of the major portion of its large membership, it must have an active program. It must be continually working. It must set out to accomplish things and accomplish them.

I think it is entirely possible for Sigma Delta Chi to advance to the point where membership would be greatly sought after by all men of journalism, not because of the honor that might be involved, but because membership would provide a professional badge by which a man could demonstrate that he had indicated his intent to live up to a certain highly regarded standard.

We can do great things with Sigma Delta Chi—greater than we have in the past—if we will face the truth about ourselves squarely, make proper use of our talent and energy and go forward.

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FLORIDIANS JOIN GRADUATE ACTIVITY—Sparked by a founder of Sigma Delta Chi, newspaper, radio and public relations men of Miami and Miami Beach got together this Fall to form a professional chapter of the fraternity. The initial group, from left to right, are Bill Carey (Florida '41), newsman of WQAM; Stuart Newman (Florida '43), public relations; W. M. "Bill" Glenn, associate editor, Miami Beach Sun-Star, and a founder of the fraternity at DePauw where he was graduated in 1910; John T. Bills (So. Methodist '38) news chief, Station WQAM; Arthur Griffiths (Florida Professional '42), chief editorial writer, Miami Herald; Jim Russell (Louisiana State '42), INS; Rusty Clark (Florida '40), Homestead Redlands News, and George Cooper (Maine '24), public relations. The chapter was formally chartered at the convention.

Jap-American Dailies

[Concluded from Page 7]

weekly published by a crude lithographing apparatus.

The *Herald* was founded by a drug store proprietor who discovered he was in the wrong business. Fred K. Makino started the *Herald* in 1912. Born in Yokohama of an English father and a Japanese mother, he came to Hawaii in 1897 as a 20-year-old youth.

AFTER the Japanese Pearl Harbor attack, the *Times* dropped to four pages and ran for only three days. Editor Soga says, "It was a wonder we got a paper out. Our staff was afraid to leave their homes."

On December 10, 1941, the army prohibited the publication of all foreign language newspapers and periodicals. On January 8, 1942, the *Times* and *Herald* were permitted to resume publication under army censorship so that Hawaii's Japanese-reading population could be reached with military orders. William R. Norwood, a Honolulu radio reporter, became military censor for both dailies.

With the introduction of censorship, the two bi-linguals became shadows of their former selves. The *Times* dropped its comics, except for Blondie and The Phantom. The movie column, the weekly colored comic section, society columns, political stories and Japanese serials were out. Sports was cut. Editor Soga says

the army ordered Boake Carter's column to be discontinued.

Censorship caused the *Times* to lose its *Associated Press* service. It had an AP franchise only for the Japanese side and the army required that every Japanese story must be used in the English section. *INS* is now used exclusively for wire news. The *Herald*, which similarly cut its features and news during the war, uses *UP*.

Since the end of the war, the *Times* has been making a rapid comeback to prewar appearances. It is now running the only Japanese gossip column in the territory and again has an outer island news column. Newsprint shortage holds both papers to their war sizes. In prewar years they ran from 12 to 16 pages daily. Now the range is 6 to 10.

THE greatest loss from the war was failure of national advertising. Only a few of the national accounts have returned. The prewar ads were sometimes humorous to Americans. One example was a toothpaste ad which showed an attractive Caucasian couple in an embrace and supposedly whispering words of love. The sweet nothings, however, were in Japanese.

The two publications have won praise even under different conditions. Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, once Hawaii's military governor and army commander of the

mid-Pacific, wrote letters of congratulation to both editors for the "contributions which you have made in disseminating information and publishing instructions for guidance of the Japanese community."

In 1928 the late Walter Williams, founder and first dean of the University of Missouri School of Journalism, wrote of the *Times*:

"A distinguished example of the service that may be rendered internationally as well as locally, interracial and constructively, is that performed by the *Nippu Jiji* (*Times*) of Honolulu. In its 32 years of history it has in this regard maintained an unusually high standard, has been widely quoted and for good. Its influence is far beyond the boundaries of the circulation of the daily journal."

SOME observers predicted the death of both these bi-linguals years ago, and today many expect them to be sold or merged into a third large all-English daily to compete with the two other Honolulu papers.

Makino, however, feels that his paper has a number of years before it as a bi-lingual. Soga says that many of Hawaii's citizens are "kibei" (Americans of Japanese ancestry educated in Japan) and prefer reading the news in Japanese.

"There are 40,000 Japanese aliens in Hawaii," he says, "and 100,000 citizens of Japanese ancestry. The Chinese came to Hawaii a generation before the Japanese and the Chinese population is less than the Japanese; yet, the Chinese foreign press is still operating."

Talks

[Concluded from Page 15]

ern civilization a deeper and more grave responsibility.

"True journalism—and I emphasize that word 'true'—is the lamplight of our modern society. Without it, the lamps are turned down and we revert back to the Dark Ages. The modern newspaper is the vehicle by which the whole human race—if but allowed the opportunity—may acquire knowledge and with that knowledge, gain wisdom. It is the beacon light of this new experiment we call democracy."

He condemned an earlier era in which newspaper owners talked of the great destiny of their reporters, sentimentalized on journalistic romance but neglected to pay them properly.

"To me," he said, "the appalling thing of American journalism in its modern beginning was the stupidity of publishers who talked about the high destiny of journalists and paid them inadequately."

But he also criticized a growing trend towards standardization of work competency.

"As it stands now in American journalism," he said, "there is no longer so much of that individual initiative which once gave journalism its fascination: the spirit of competition whereby reporter fought reporter and editor fought editor for the priceless privilege of journalism, the scoop."

"The spirit of competition, that 'joy of the game,' is gone. Now too many reporters 'syndicate' their news. They no longer have the same loyalty to their papers and much of the news from the beats is synthetic and routine. The spirit, the zest, of another generation had departed."

"I know of no way by which brains can be measured by a yard stick. Nor can loyalty, imagination, enthusiasm. One idea for a story may be equal to a whole week's work. The human equation enters into every field of editorial activity so completely that to regiment brains brings the whole business down to a subsistence level, with the lowest common denominator determining the character of the group."

KNIGHT told the undergraduates present that if he were planning a newspaper career today he would get a good liberal education with emphasis on English, history, languages, economics and political science.

He expressed his belief that at least the first two years of a college course in journalism should be devoted to these fundamentals with "a minimum of actual exploration into journalistic subjects."

But he added that he would prefer a professional curriculum later that "provided opportunity for first hand reporting, copy reading, makeup, picture selection, editorial and news writing."

He said he would try to find his first job in a city of 25,000 to 100,000 where "you learn how to do everything." He said:

"Given the choice between a superficially talented newspaperman or woman who has worked only in large cities and a promising youngster who has 'been through the mill' in a little town, I will take the small town reporter every time."

Warning future newspapermen to learn their trade thoroughly before they yearn to be columnists, foreign or Washington correspondents or other specialists, he declared that the alert editor is always looking for men who are well qualified for higher position and will accept the responsibility.

"We sense more and more reluctance

on the part of young newspapermen and women to accept responsibility," he said. "There is no good reason why top reporters should not be paid salaries in keeping with their worth to the newspaper. But you can't be a top reporter if your imagination goes no further than 40 hours a week and the convenient arrangement of your day off."

"TIMES have changed," said Karin Walsh, city editor of the *Times*, and chairman of the city editor's panel at the breakfast Saturday. "Guardian of a city's health and safety, watchdog of the public coffers, friend of the unfortunate and oppressed, the man who fashions local news is back in business again."

"My feeling is . . . that the local story commands reader interest over most of the cable and telegraph news," said Stanley Armstrong, day city editor of the *Tribune*.

"In these days of press associations, syndicated columns, syndicated comics, even syndicated editorial cartoons, what is there to distinguish the daily in Springfield, Ill., from the daily in Springfield, Mass.?" asked Clem Lane, city editor of the *Daily News*. "The answer, obviously, is local news."

"I believe most readers like a fighting newspaper—and a crusade is a fight," said Paul W. Ramsey, city editor of the *Sun*, discussing the local news crusade.

Vic Barnes, night editor of the *Herald-American*, pointed out that his editors had regarded even war news as "local" in the sense of the people involved. "We sent our men out to see, talk with and write about the commonplace, everyday doings of the neighbors' kids, wherever they may have been on the battlefronts of the world," he said.

Convention

[Concluded from Page 17]

men who, although they represented the winning newspapers, themselves had major roles in the campaigns that brought the honor. They were Richard S. Davis of the *Milwaukee Journal*, 1945 winner, and W. H. Fitzpatrick of the *New Orleans States*, 1946.

UNDERGRADUATE awards were made at the convention as follows:

EDITORIAL WRITING—*Daily Illini*, University of Illinois, first; *Daily Northwestern*, Northwestern University, second, and *Dakota Student*, University of North Dakota, third.

SPORTS WRITING—*Daily Cardinal*, University of Wisconsin, first; *Daily Student*, Iowa State College, second, and *Minnesota Daily*, University of Minnesota, third.

NEWS WRITING—*Daily Illini*, first; *Oklahoma Daily*, University of Oklahoma, second, and *Dakota Student*, third.

FEATURE WRITING—*Daily Student*, Iowa State, first; *Oklahoma Daily*, second, and *Daily Kansan*, University of Kansas, third.

NEWS PHOTOGRAPHY—Allyn Baum, Northwestern University, for picture "Tapped."

SPORTS PHOTOGRAPHY—Gary Schultz, University of Wisconsin, for "Touchdown."

FEATURE PHOTOGRAPHY—Vernon

Petro, Iowa State College, for "Rough Going."

MISCELLANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY—Gary Schultz, for "Campus Scene." Gary was a double winner.

KENNETH C. HOGATE AWARD (Professional Achievement)—University of Minnesota, first; Indiana University and University of Washington, tied for second.

F. W. BECKMAN TROPHY (Chapter Efficiency)—University of Wisconsin, first; Iowa State College, second, and Northwestern University, third.

TWO committees with far-reaching possibilities for the future of Sigma Delta Chi were born of executive council and individual recommendation followed by floor discussion and action. Both stemmed directly from Barry Faris' report as president and from John McClelland's challenge to fellow professionals that Sigma Delta Chi "is an excellent undergraduate organization but only a fair professional one."

President Healy was authorized to appoint a special committee, representing both undergraduate and professional members, to study the present structure of the fraternity and recommend such changes as may be deemed desirable to permit the fraternity better to realize its purposes.

The president was also authorized to name a committee on professional functions. It was suggested and approved, in separate actions, that this committee offer its services to the American Council on Education for Journalism in the coun-

cil's current program of accreditation of schools and departments of journalism and that it cooperate with groups already working for world press freedom.

THE high spots of convention entertainment were the press-radio dinner Friday night and the Northwestern-Illinois football game Saturday afternoon. Another feature was a demonstration of facsimile transmission by the *Chicago Tribune* Saturday afternoon. The facsimile newspaper demonstrated the alertness of a new medium by scooping the banquet on announcement of award winners.

Chicago's five major daily newspapers and leading radio stations were hosts Friday night at dinner followed by an evening of stage and radio entertainment. Herb Graffis, *Chicago Times* columnist, presided as toastmaster and gave visiting delegates a classic sample of the rough and ready wit that have made Chicago Headline Club dinners anything but formal for years.

Saturday afternoon most of the delegates braved a Chicago cold snap to travel to Evanston by bus, with luncheon en route, and see the Fighting Illini clinch a Rose Bowl date by defeating Northwestern's already damaged Wildcats, 20 to 0.

Game tickets were secured by Dean Kenneth E. Olson of the Medill school of journalism. Charles Werner, Pulitzer-prize political cartoonist, and Gerald Gamel were official convention hosts for the Chicago chapters, the Headline Club (professional) and Northwestern (undergraduate).

15 Initiated At Meetings Of Chapters

FIFTEEN men were initiated as professional members of Sigma Delta Chi at Autumn meetings held by the Headline Club, Chicago professional chapter, and by undergraduate chapters at the University of Wisconsin and Pennsylvania State College.

The Chicago initiation preceded a dinner at the Merchants and Manufacturers' Club at which political cartoonists of the city's daily newspapers, led by Charles Werner, president of the chapter, "said it with pictures."

The cartoonists performed in front of one of the great masters of the art, John T. McCutcheon, retired Chicago *Tribune* cartoonist, who was initiated as a professional member. Other initiates were Gene Graff, *Times* sports writer; Elliott Henry, Station WLS; Don E. Kelley, Station WBBM; A. L. Sloan, *Herald-American* political editor; Edward Nell, editor of *Quill & Scroll*, interscholastic press magazine, and Charles N. Wheeler, veteran political writer for the *Daily News*.

FOUR leading Pennsylvania newspaper editors were initiated into the Pennsylvania State College chapter at a semi-formal dinner at State College.

They were: Dwight S. Perrin, managing editor, Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*; W. D. Mansfield, editor and publisher, McKeesport *Daily News*; Walter S. Krebs, editor and publisher, Johnstown *Tribune*; and Lawrence J. Fagan, city editor, Pittsburgh *Press*.

Former managing editor of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, Mr. Perrin for the last seven years has been managing editor of the *Evening Bulletin* and a member of the board of directors of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Mr. Mansfield, a former Pennsylvania state senator, has been publisher and editor of the *Daily News* for more than two decades. He is a former president of the PNPA. A former lawyer, Mr. Krebs is president of the Tribune Publishing Co. and a past president of PNPA. Mr. Fagan has been city editor of the *Press* for the last 14 years.

The ceremony was presided over by Chapter President Arthur Miller, assisted by Vice-President Stephen Sinichak, Secretary Michael Blatz and Treasurer Baaron Pittenger.

The four professional members initiated by the University of Wisconsin chapter of Sigma Delta Chi were: Carl E. Borklund, editorial director, Kable Brothers, Mount Morris, Ill.; Claude F. Eames, editor, Elkhorn (Wis.) *Independent*; Dean W. Kuykendall, associate professor of journalism, University of Wisconsin; and Charles V. Kappen, former Army major at Shrivenham American university, England, now a journalism instructor at Wisconsin.

UNDERGRADUATE chapters got in full swing at Washington and Lee University and Grinnell College in time to be represented at national convention.

Washington and Lee's chapter president, Robert E. Jackson, announced pledg-

THE QUILL for November-December, 1946



GRINNELL CHAPTER REORGANIZED—Nine were initiated at the reactivation meeting of the Grinnell College chapter this Fall. Left to right, standing—Joseph Henry, Chauncey Pitts, Edward Rucker, James Scott and Scott Mills, chapter treasurer. Seated—John Barbour, vice-president, Robert Clabby, Herbert Prescott, journalism professor and chapter advisor, and Peter Hackes, president.

ing of sixteen men at a meeting Nov. 1. They included a professional member, Everett W. Withers, assistant professor of journalism at the university. The meeting was addressed by Louis Spilman, publisher of the Waynesboro (Va.) *News-Virginian*, who had represented the state press association at the Bikini bomb tests.

The first initiation at Grinnell since 1942 was conducted by Willard R. Smith, past president of the fraternity, and Victor E. Bluedorn, executive secretary, and local professional members. Nine men were initiated, headed by Peter Hackes as president.

An early winter dinner was set for December 10 by the American Institute of Journalists, Los Angeles professional chapter. A program was planned with Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, deputy chief of the Army Air Corps, and Kent Cooper, executive director of the *Associated Press*, as speakers.

Texans Team Up Again

D. B. Hardeman and Alex Louis (Texas '33), who operated a state capital news bureau before Pearl Harbor, have opened a public relations business in Austin. The pair closed their news bureau and enlisted as privates 10 days after the declaration of war. After overseas service in most of the European theaters as intelligence officers, the two left the service last winter, Hardeman as a major and Louis as a captain. Then they teamed up again to publicize the campaign of Homer P. Rainey, ousted University of Texas president who was defeated in his campaign for the governorship.

Kenneth C. Crabb (Missouri '42) has joined the staff of the Pueblo (Colo.) *Chieftain* as swing editor. He was editor of the Alamosa (Colo.) *Daily Courier*. He and his father, K. C. Crabb, recently sold their interest in the latter paper.

Julien Elfenbein, editor of the *House Furnishing Review*, won the award for the best editorial of the year in the ninth annual competition conducted by *Industrial Marketing* magazine. Julien, recent delegate to the national convention for the New York professional chapter and author of a book and numerous magazine articles on business journalism, received a certificate for the editorial, "Appraisal of the Producer and Retailer for the Job Ahead," at a National Industrial Advertising Association dinner in New York City.

Philip Maxwell (DePauw '24), director of the annual Chicagoland Music Festival sponsored by Chicago Tribune Charities, Inc., is the author of lyrics for "Ballad for Youth," newly published choral work for college and school choirs.

W. H. Butterfield (Nebraska '33) has joined the staff of the National Retail Credit Association as educational director. For the past seven years chairman of the department of business communications at the University of Oklahoma, Mr. Butterfield has been editor of business letter departments in the *Credit World* and is the author of a dozen books and many magazine articles on various phases of business management.

Capital Comment

By DICK FITZPATRICK

WASHINGTON—Old-timers in Sigma Delta Chi are located frequently by the Washington Chapter.

One of the most distinguished members uncovered recently is Wallace R. Deuel (Illinois '26), foreign affairs correspondent in Washington of the *Chicago Daily News*. Deuel was editor of the *Daily Illini* at the University of Illinois, where he was graduated in 1926. He spent the next three years as a teacher of political science and international law at the American university in Beirut, Syria.

In 1929, he joined the *Daily News* as assistant to the foreign editor and editorial writer. He was in charge of the *Daily News*'s cable desk in New York in 1930 and 1931, and served with the paper's Washington bureau in 1931 and 1932. He then went overseas for the paper's foreign service and was Rome correspondent for two years and from 1934 to 1941 was Berlin correspondent.

He was loaned by Col. Knox to serve as special assistant to Major William J. Donovan, director of the Office of Strategic Services from 1941 to 1945. For a year of this period he was reloated to the State Department as special assistant to the political advisor to the Allied Supreme Commander on Germany. Late last year he returned to the staff of the *Daily News*.

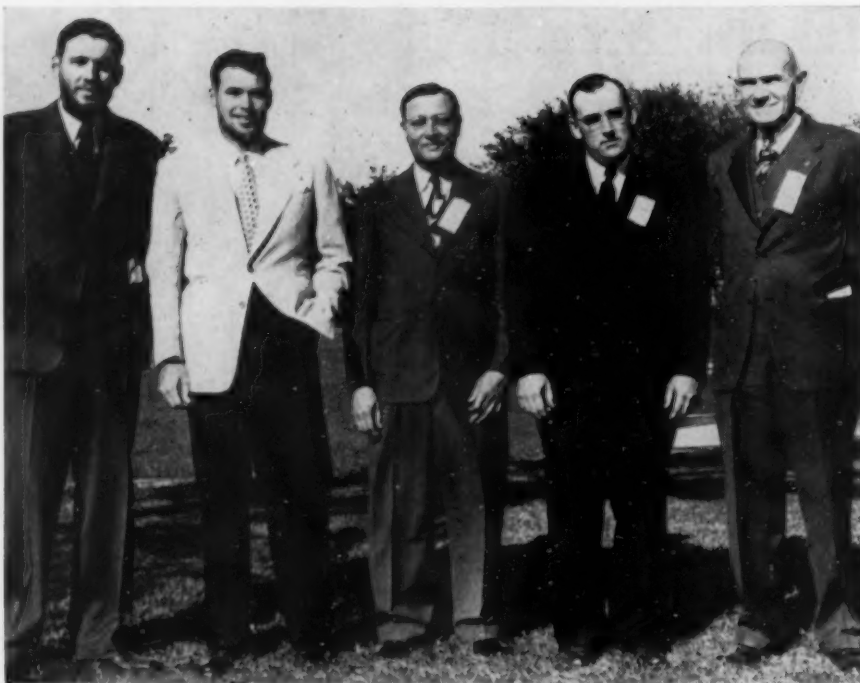
ALTHOUGH not a newcomer to Washington but new to the capital chapter of SDX is Brack Curry (Southern Methodist University '38) who covers the Department of Justice and various transportation agencies for the *Associated Press*. Curry was president of the Southern Methodist chapter when he was graduated in '41. He spent a year with the Dallas bureau of AP and then was transferred to the Austin bureau where he was in charge of the Texas senate staff.

After a year, he was put in charge of the Houston bureau of AP where he remained for a year, when he was transferred to the desk of the Washington bureau of that press association. He was assigned to his present beat in July '45.

Thomas L. Cleary (Wisconsin '26) is now in Washington as editorial director of the American Institute of Cooperation. He received a B.S. and an M.S. from the University of Wisconsin and while at the university was staff correspondent for the *Milwaukee Journal*.

In 1927 he became assistant agricultural editor at the University of Missouri and at the same time was a special correspondent for the *Kansas City Star* and the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. In 1929 he became advertising and publicity manager of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America which was followed by a period of free lance writing for national magazines during the '30's.

He then joined the editorial staff of the



NEWSPAPER DAY INITIATES—Duane McDowell (left) president of the North Dakota State College chapter, with (left to right) another undergraduate member, Douglas Kane, and three new professional members—Fritz Clement, publisher, Selby Record; Theodore R. Burges, publisher, Clear Lake Courier-Advocate, and John P. Sanders, publisher, Garretson News. A fourth professional initiate, Allen J. Brigham, Alpena Journal publisher, missed the picture.

SIGMA DELTA CHI at South Dakota State College came back to prewar life this Fall with a vigor out of all proportion to its small chapter of six undergraduate members. (It sent five of the six to convention!)

In less than three weeks the chapter took an active role in the annual statewide newspaper day, played host to the state collegiate press association and helped entertain 700 high school editors on the Dakota campus.

On newspaper day the chapter initiated four professional members and made awards to South Dakota editors for make-up, columns, news stories and editorials. The chapter was host at a luncheon at which Allan C. McIntosh (Nebraska '29), editor of the Rock County (Minn.) *Star-*

Herald, spoke on the life of a country editor.

In reviving the collegiate press group, the chapter agreed to sponsor trophies for the best yearbooks and campus papers. Clay Schoenfeld (Wisconsin '41) editor of the *Wisconsin Alumnus*, flew from Madison to speak at a luncheon for the collegians.

At the annual high school journalistic convention, the chapter sponsored contests for papers and yearbooks and staged a "Reporters' Raffle," a dance for State students and the visiting high school editors.

The chapter, headed by Duane McDowell, includes Robert Johnson, Douglas Kane, Robert Karolevitz, Francis King and Anson Yeager.

Wisconsin College of Agriculture and in '41 and following served with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the War Food Administration. He joined the American Institute of Cooperation in March, 1945.

LEONARD H. MARKS (Pittsburgh '34) is now practicing law in Washington in a firm of which he is a partner. He was graduated from Pitt in '35 and from the university's law school in '38. He practiced law in Pittsburgh and was a member of the law school faculty until '42. During the war he served as assistant to the general counsel of the Federal Communications Commission and in January '46 began practicing law with specialization in matters relating to radio broadcasting, newspapers and magazines.

A newcomer to Washington is Robert H. Estabrook (Northwestern '38) an

editorial writer for the *Washington Post*. Bob was graduated from Northwestern in '39. While in school he was editor of the *Daily Northwestern*. Before entering college, he was city editor of the *Emmet County Graphic* of Harbor Springs, Michigan. In '39 he became a reporter for the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) *Gazette* and for two years before entering the army he was editorial writer in charge of the editorial page of the *Gazette*. In the army, he rose from private to captain and served most of the time with the army's Information and Education Service, which included overseas duty and editing army publications.

Since the end of the war, about 25 members of the Washington Chapter have departed. Of many, we can find no trace. Ruddick Lawrence has been discharged from the Navy and has returned to the staff of *Fortune* magazine in New York.



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